

EXCITING FOOTBALL DAY

The Soviet teams have put in a splendid performance in the first round of games for the European Cup, playing away. In the Cup of Cups, Dynamo of Kiev, beat the host club Grasshoppers, 1-0, and Dynamo of Moscow in a UEFA Cup match drew with the Polish team of Slask, 2-2.

The first round of the European contests has produced no sensations. Aston Villa, the winner of the European Cup for Britain beat the Turkish team, Beşiktaş, 3-1, at an at-home match. All three goals were scored in the first half

hour of the game in complete silence. According to a decision taken by the uncompromising UEFA disciplinary committee, the match was played in the absence of spectators after Aston Villa fans compromised themselves in the final match of last year's European Cup and were punished in this manner.

In the same tournament, confident victories have been won by Liverpool of Britain, by the Italian Juventus, half of whom are from the crack Italian national team, by the Belgian Standard, and by the Austrian Rapid.

The biggest score in the European tournaments' matches was registered in the Cup of Cups in the game between Swansea of Wales and Silema of Malta, with the Welsh team coming out victors with a score of 12-0. The response matches will be held on September 29.



Moscow has been the venue for two European Cup matches. In the UEFA Cup match Spartak beat Arsenal of Britain 3-2 (right), while in the Cup of Cups Torpedo (left) drew 1-1 with Bayern of West Germany.

VOLLEYBALL SENSATION STILL AHEAD

The first barrier in the World Cup has been successfully crossed by the women volleyball players from the national teams of Peru, Canada, Cuba, Hungary, Japan, Bulgaria, the USSR, Australia, Brazil, South Korea, the United States and China. Playing in the Peruvian cities, they have confidently made their way through to the next round of

the championship. Those dozen teams, however, already became known after the second round of the preliminary games.

Thus the teams competing in the first semifinals are Peru, Canada, Japan, Bulgaria, Brazil and South Korea. In the second semifinals Cuba, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Australia, the United States and China will all play.

BIG HOCKEY IN A BIG WAY

September 17 was the date for the start of the 37th USSR Championship, which is the main event of the season among the hockey clubs. The twelve strongest Soviet teams, including Moscow clubs: Central Army Club, Spartak and Dynamo, are to compete in the four-round contest which will finish in March when the prizewinners become known.

In compliance with the routine of the past few years, the hockey players have already held many friendly and official mat-

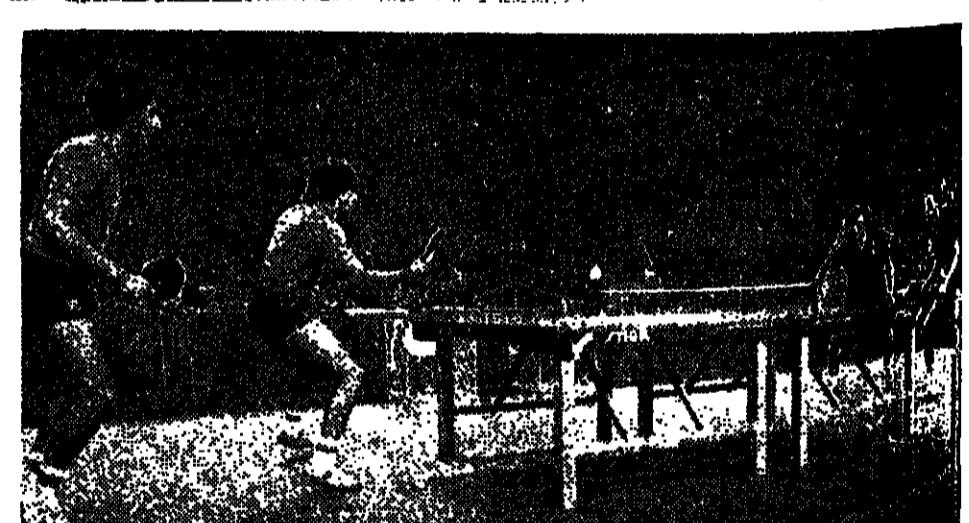
VICTORY FOR KIEVANS

The basketball team of Stroitel, Kiev, has won the international tournament in Nicosia by winning all three games.

The ENOC working group

on preparations for the Olympics in Sarajevo and Los Angeles, headed by Dennis Follings, Chairman of the British

ALEXANDER AUTENSKI



A shot from the European Table Tennis League match between the Italian and Soviet national teams in Moscow, the outcome of which was a 3-2 victory to the Soviets.

Photo by Igor Lopatin

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MN INFORMATION NO. 1

An important event for the future of the Olympic movement has taken place in Moscow where a two-day seminar has been held attended by leaders of the European national Olympic committees. Together with the organizers of the forthcoming Games in Sarajevo and Los Angeles, representatives of 29 countries discussed the topical problems facing international sport.

The representatives of the Olympic Organizing Committee for the Los Angeles Olympics, however, refused to take part.

The preparations for the Summer Olympics are causing concern in the community, as was repeated in speeches by delegates attending the ENOC's seminar.

Too many problems remain unsolved, said Adrien Van den Eede, of Belgium, Secretary-General of the European National Olympic Committees' Association. Therefore, exchange of experience today is of particular importance. The European Olympic committees have to coordinate their efforts in the fight for the purity of the Olympic movement and of amateur sport, and work out a common stand on issues facing the international athletic movement, including preparations for the 1984 Olympics.

In this respect, the 13th National Olympic Committee is worthy of attention. Chairman Sergei Pavlov of the USSR Sports Committee informed the delegates that European conferences to be convened to discuss the penetration of sport by commercialization and professionalism, as well as the need to tighten controls against the use of dope.

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrei Gromyko, and other officials.

Indira Gandhi has already visited the Soviet Union several times. She paid an earlier visit to the USSR in June of 1976.

She has been elected Honorary Doctor of the Moscow State University and Honorary Doctor of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR.

In the photo: after Indira Gandhi's arrival at the airport.

'BLOODY ORGY' IN BEIRUT

TASS STATEMENT

"A monstrous crime", "carnage" and "a bloody orgy" is how TASS describes the massacre of defenceless women, children and old people in the Palestinian refugee camps by Israel and its stooges after the withdrawal of the Palestinian contestants from Beirut.

The slaughter in Beirut is in the same category as the mass murders by the hordes of civilians in Babyl Yar, near Kiev, during World War II.

The Israelis are engaged in

genocide on the Lebanese soil

and killing to destroy the Palestinian as a nation.

Responsibility for this crime lies first and foremost with the ruling circles of Israel, but not only with them. It is also borne by those who have put weapons into the Israelis' hands and have actually prompted their actions. If it had not been for support from Washington, Israel would never have dared to commit such atrocities. In fact, the slaughter can be said to be a result of the strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel and attempts being made to consolidate the latter, what is more, by means of the so-called Reagan plan and by continuing the Camp David policies.

The Security Council should

use to the full the authority it has under the UN Charter, including the use of UN forces to provide security for the civilian population in Beirut and ensure a withdrawal of the aggressor's troops.

The Security Council should

in case of need, impose sanctions against Israel as set forth in the UN Charter. It is furthermore questionable whether a state such as Israel, which regularly violates the principles of the UN Charter, can remain a member of the UN.

An end must be put to the Israeli aggression and to the crimes Israel is committing against humanity.

LEONID BREZHNEV'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT REAGAN

The President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev has sent a personal message to Ronald Reagan, President of the USA, in connection with the new horrific crime committed by Israel, the latter having staged a bloodbath in West Beirut comparable to the Nazi atrocities of

World War II.

A share of responsibility for the streams of blood that are now running in Lebanon, it is stressed in the message, is also borne by those who could have but did not avert the

consequences of the grave crimes now being committed by their government.

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the Israeli aggression and genocide in Lebanon, TASS says. It demands that an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon as envisaged in the UN Security Council resolutions.

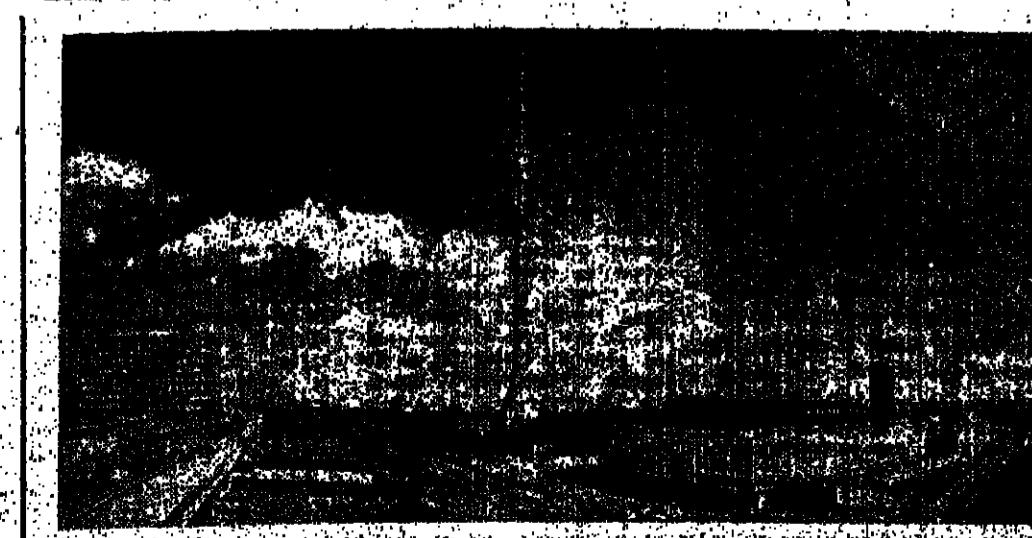
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MOSCOW SIGHTS



The 105-metre TV tower in Ostankino is one of the tallest in the world.

Round the Soviet Union

and reindeer-breeders along the Amur River. They have been admitted to the Preparatory Department.

AN ALL-UNION CONFERENCE OF HEAVY COMPOUNDS HAS TAKEN PLACE IN NALCHIK, CAPITAL OF THE KABARDINO-BALKAR AUTONOMOUS FEDERATION, IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Delegates concentrated on the problems of making thermosensitive and elastic structural materials, as well as artificial fibres to replace human organs.

DELEGATES ATTENDING A THREE-DAY SEMINAR WHICH HAS JUST ENDED AT THE USSR EXHIBITION OF ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS studied the experience and prospects for the use of minicomputers in controlling farming operations.

CARGO SHIP DOCKS WITH SPACE STATION

The unmanned cargo spaceship Progress-15 has docked with the orbital manned Salyut 7-Soyuz T-7 complex.

The mutual identification, approach, docking and link-up between the spaceships were carried out on commands from Mission Control and on board with the help of robots. The docking and link-up were monitored by the crew of the orbital complex cosmonauts Berezovov and Lebedov. The cargo ship was linked with the station via its plant compartment.

Launched on September 18 Progress-15 had on board fuel for the station's combined propulsion complex, as well as equipment, instruments and various materials for research and for the day-to-day needs of the crew. Mail for the crew was part of the cargo.

Telemetric data received from the station and reports received from the crew indicate that the on-board systems of the scientific research complex of Salyut 7—Soyuz T-7—Progress-15 are operating normally.

NEW OIL FIELD IN THE CASPIAN SEA

An offshore platform for drilling oil wells, the biggest in the Caspian Sea, has been manoeuvred into place near the April 29 oil field, a hundred Kilometres north-east of Baku. The well will give access to the wealth of oil which has so far been inaccessible.

The metal platform, from which the two wells are being drilled, basically has a new design. Its pyramid-shaped blocks whose "legs" are firmly embedded in the seabed make sure the platform is held completely steady even in depths of one hundred metres. No other stationary platform has been built yet to operate in such depths.

The entire platform and drilling equipment were assembled on shore next to a three-storey house that has a helicopter landing site on its roof.

THE WORLD

FREE DEMOCRATS DISBAND COALITION

Bonn. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany has announced the resignation of four cabinet ministers belonging to the Free Democratic Party over the differences in economic and social policies.

The chancellor has called on members of the West German parliament, the Bundestag, to support his proposal for elections to be held ahead of time in late November-early December. He has also appealed to the opposition bloc of the CDU/CSU not to oppose the move. To make it easier to solve this problem, he announced his readiness to lodge a vote of no-confidence in his government in parliament. Under the Constitution, a vote of no-confidence

makes it obligatory to dissolve parliament and to call a new election.

H. Schmidt has said he assumes the responsibilities of the foreign minister in place of H.-D. Genscher who has resigned, and he has asked his other cabinet members to fulfil the duties of the three other Free Democratic ministers who have stepped down.

During his speech in the Bundestag, the opposition leader H. Kohl declared H. Schmidt's request for an early election unacceptable. He proposed the setting up of a new coalition government between the CDU/CSU and the Free Democratic in parliament in order to create a new and, as he called it, "viable" cabinet.

EEC MINISTERS MEET IN SESSION

Brussels. The EEC Ministerial Council is holding a two-day session here. It is attended by the foreign ministers who are looking into the different international problems facing the ten EEC members, including the structural reform of the Com-

munity and the entry of Portugal as another member. Among the other international issues, they are discussing the differences over trade between the EEC and the United States, the situation in the Middle East, and the relations with the Latin American countries.

VIETNAMESE DENY BUILD-UP OF TROOPS

Hanoi. The Vietnamese VIA news agency has dismissed as slanderous the statement made by the Thai military command to the effect that Vietnam is amassing troops in the North-West of Kampuchea, stepping up military operations in the area and even carrying them across the border onto Thai soil.

Vietnam has always respected, and will continue to respect Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the agency states. The Thai allegations have been made, it says, in order to distort Vietnam's good will in deciding to pull out some of its troops from Kampuchea and to subvert the atmosphere of dialogue between the two countries.



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN THE SWEDISH RIKSDAG

Regular parliamentary elections have been held in Sweden.

The Social Democratic Labour Party of Sweden gained a considerable success with 168 out of 349 seats in the Riksdag, 12 more than in the previous parliament. The Left Party-Communists have kept their 20 mandates.

Thus the Social Democrats have more seats than the three bourgeois parties: the Moderate

Coalition Party, the Centre Party, and the People's Party, which lost the trust of a considerable proportion of the electorate, held only 163 mandates.

According to the Constitution, the SDPLS, being the country's largest political party, will again form Sweden's government after a six-year period in opposition. It will be led by the Party Chairman O. Palme.

VIEWPOINT

Yuri GVOZDEV

NEO-COLONIALISM THREATENS CENTRAL AMERICA

In Washington, one notices an intensification in the anti-Nicaraguan psychosis coinciding with a further escalation in the US aggressiveness in Central America. What is more, persistent efforts are made to present the situation as if the cause of such tension derives from the "military threat" allegedly stemming from Nicaragua and Cuba. All these are very ominous symptoms pointing to preparations for large-scale armed conflict in the region, with the Panamanian being directly involved. In view of the above, the Nicaraguan Embassy in Washington has recently issued a statement in which it expresses grave concern over the Reagan administration's initiatives. Among other things, it resolutely rejects the attempt made by the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Thomas Enders, to justify the hostile anti-Sandinista campaign launched under the pretext of the need to "preserve peace" in Central America. What exactly is it that the United States is after in this part of the world?

However, American neo-colonialism looks quite different today when an end has practically been put to colonialism in Africa and Asia — under the pressure of popular struggle — several decades ago. Decolonization has swept over even the most remote islands of the Indian, Pacific, and Atlantic oceans. In the new situation which has emerged in the 80s of this century, Washington's imposition of imperialist status on a number of Central American countries — by means of special groups of subversives, etc. The Americans

and reduces these countries to an even less favourable position than is enjoyed by those who only recently won their independence.

By so doing, it continues in principle the undulating policy pursued by other American administrations starting way back in 1923 when the United States declared its "Monroe Doctrine".

But during the past century and at the beginning of the present one Britain, France and other countries in Europe had extensive colonial empires, and as seen against this background, Washington's violation of the sovereignty rights of Central American nations looked fairly normal.

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openly insist that Nicaragua and other countries in the region adhere only to such social systems and ideologies which they approve of and which are favourable for their monopolies which exploit local raw materials as well as industrial and human resources. If this is not neo-colonialism rejected by the United Nations and by the entire course of the evolution of human civilization, what is?

Judging by the actions being taken by the Reagan administration in Central America, the United States is already ready to resort to armed intervention to impose its will on the area.

Such policies pursued by Washington cannot but provoke profound indignation in the broadest circles of international public opinion. They are also firmly condemned in the USSR. The Soviet people have great sympathy for those peoples desiring to free themselves from the yoke of foreign oppressors and their local stooges. There was a time when this solidly inspired the insurgents in Algeria and Vietnam, as well as the patriots in India and in Portuguese colonies in Africa, to fight for independence. The Soviet Union views with a similar sympathy and understanding the heroic fight for freedom and genuine independence being engaged on by the peoples of Central America, and sides with those who defend the gains of the popular revolution in Nicaragua. No one has ever given the United States "a right" to set up an empire of its own in the area. No Washington administration will ever be able to persuade other nations that they have to conform to the arbitrary rule and dictatorship imposed on them by these 20th-century neo-colonialists.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETS IN EMERGENCY MEETING

New York. The UN Security Council has unanimously condemned the criminal massacre of civilians in Beirut. The Council re-affirmed its Resolution No. 512 and 513 which stress the need to respect the rights of civilians and to cease all acts of violence against them.

At an emergency meeting here, the Council has vested its UN General Secretary with powers to increase the number of observers deployed in and around the Lebanese capital to 50 to 60.

The Council has also asked the Secretary General to hold urgent consultations with the aim of adopting further measures including the possible stationing of UN forces in the Beirut area to help the Lebanese government in its efforts to protect the civilian population.

From the Secretary General's report it follows that the area of West Beirut where hundreds of Palestinian civilians have been murdered is under the complete control of the Israeli invaders. According to UN observers, included among the Israeli forces were cutthroats from Major Hadad's detachments who were completely maintained by and subordinate to Tel Aviv. Peter de Cuellar has said that the present situation unarmed UN observers would not be able to ensure the prevention of further crimes.

HONDURAN GUERRILLAS CONTINUE TO HOLD HOSTAGES

San Jose. Reports from Tegucigalpa say that a group of armed Honduran guerrillas continue to hold 80 or so hostages captured in the Trade and Industrial Chamber in the city of San Pedro Sula.

Life in huts and shanties and overcrowded barracks — unsanitary, rife with disease, a half-starved existence. "Labour Camp" is the nickname aptly given to the dwellings of seasonal workers on modern plantations of the USA.

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Among the only tools of which are his own bare hands, is extremely poorly paid. Few, however, dare to complain, fearing the loss of their only earnings which they will have to seek out over a whole year — until the next harvest. Apart from that there are many seasonal workers — immigrants who have illegally crossed the Mexican-American border, leaving the countries to the south of Rio Grande. Without rights, without any knowledge of the language, often overburdened with large families, without hope of getting work in their own countries they become easy submissive bait for the large firms and ranches and owners of tobacco plantations and orchards.

Any attempt at organized protest on behalf of the seasonal workers are firmly squashed by police, just as at the beginning of the century the efforts of American activists to establish unions were firmly suppressed.

All these facts are no secret to the American administration and Congress. Though Washington is quick to defend human rights abroad it is blind to the glaring inequalities of hundreds of thousands of their own compatriots.

FACTS AND EVENTS

© 700 young militiamen have completed a course of special training in Zimbabwe. The first militia units are to organize self-defence units in the provinces and to help the national army and police said the country's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

MN INFORMATION NO. 75, 1982

THE WORLD

More than two hundred thousand people participated in the "Artists for Peace" Festival, which took place in Bochum, West Germany, following an appeal from the West German peace champion initiators of the "Krefeld Manifesto". In the photo (left to right): Black actress Miriam Makeba addresses the meeting; spectators in the central Bochum stadium.



Science and technology

RESPONSE

EXPLOITATION OF SEASONAL WORKERS

It has been decided to build a giant lock with chambers measuring 68 by 300 metres in the Belgian port of Antwerp. Specialists believe that this will be one of the largest locks in the world. When commissioned in 1988, it will let through ships weighing as much as 150 thousand tonnes.

GUN THAT DOES NOT KILL

"Use a gun to catch a sparrow," said sceptics when the Australian ornithologists found a new way of ringing birds. The conscientious journalists, however, not to be put off, took full advantage of their hidden cameras and took shots of life that can be witnessed every year at barstimes in the fields and plantations of the USA.

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In the photo (left to right): Black actress Miriam Makeba addresses the meeting; spectators in the central Bochum stadium.

THIEVING POLICEMEN

In Sweden, a scandal broke out when, according to the newspaper "Aftonbladet", 15 Stockholm traffic warden were put on trial. They admitted that for several years they have been opening the city's parking meters, robbing them of cash.

DRAGON-FLIES CROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL

Sixty very light planes have crossed the English Channel between London and Paris. In order to qualify for this crossing the planes had to weigh less

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ECONOMIC SLUMP IN USA

President Reagan's plans to stimulate business activity and put an end to the economic slump by lowering taxes on manufacturing companies have failed, according to ECONOMICHEKSKAYA GAZETA. Summing up the results of the development of US economy, the weekly notes that in July the volume of industrial production was 0.3 per cent lower than in July last year. The production of manufacturing equipment went down by 2.1 per cent. The key sectors of the economy are stagnating. This is especially true of the steel industry. By early July some 111,453 steel workers, roughly one-third of the entire number the industry employs, were out of job.

Acute social problems, the weekly continues, are evident in US agriculture as well. Farmers take in fairly good harvests but have no chance of marketing it. Discrimination in trade with socialist countries sharply reduced the market for agricultural products. It may be a paradox but still this is a hard fact: despite increasing production farmers' income dropped by 25 billion dollars.

Pointing to the continuing recession, the weekly writes that the arms race whipped up by Washington, undermines "civilian" industries upsets the financial and monetary mechanism and puts additional burdens on the people of the United States and its allies.

SOVIET-INDIAN COOPERATION SETS AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHERS TO FOLLOW

As can be clearly seen, the Soviet Union's approach to technological cooperation with India is fundamentally different in principle from the "old" bestowed by imperialist powers, which aim at turning the national liberation zone, with its huge natural wealth, into a preserve of neo-colonialism. Thus writes N. Radionov, Counsellor for economic questions at the Soviet Embassy in India. In SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

The Soviet Union lends assistance in establishing the state sector of the economy in India so that this country can appear in the international division of labour as an equal partner. The Bhilai plant, for instance, the first plant of our cooperation, is one of the main suppliers of ferrous metals for export.

Our economic links are built exclusively on mutual benefit and equality of all the sides involved, Radionov points out. We, for instance, import goods from India which are either manufactured in our own country in insignificant quantities, or not at all. Soviet credits, granted to India, are paid off, not in hard currency, but in rupees, which are used to purchase Indian commodities.

COURSE OF MILITARIZATION

A vast area of the Pacific has again become the arena for Washington's and Tokyo's military games, writes the newspaper SELSKAYA ZHIZN. The biggest naval exercises of the United States and Japan in the entire history of the Japanese-US alliance are held north of Honshu Island. An unprecedented volume of military equipment is involved in the exercises: 80 warships, 90 planes, 16,000 servicemen from Japan, US aviation and ships of the US Seventh Fleet.

The present large-scale exercises are a concrete manifestation of Washington's and Tokyo's aggressive course at further escalation of military activity in the area of the Far East proclaimed during the recent Japanese-US conference on matters of "ensuring security". For Japan these exercises became a new stage in the process of widening the sphere of its naval forces' activity far beyond the limits of the country's territorial waters.

This course has been the cause of profound concern on behalf of the population of the Pacific region as it only suits the interests of war corporations and the most reactionary circles of the United States and Japan, the newspaper concludes.

LAWLESSNESS BASED ON RUDE FORCE

In LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Vitaly Kobay is talking about the consequences of delaying the 1977 United Nations Resolution providing for the establishment of two independent states — the Jewish and the Palestinian states.

This defiance, he says, means that the right to live in a sovereign state of their own is denied not only to the Palestinians, but also to the Jewish population of present-day Israel. This strengthens the hand and the arguments of those who have so far refused to recognize Israel as a state. The Palestinians are promised only the status of a colony disguised as "autonomy" instead of a fully fledged state. Therefore, one could ask a legitimate question, "Why shouldn't the present-day status of Israel be transformed into the same type of 'autonomy'?"

Lawlessness can only rely on crude force. However, force is a temporary, transient factor. The fate of a people, and its national self-determination is in a legitimate and permanent category, if not an eternal one.



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MN INFORMATION NO. 75, 1982

Round the Soviet Union

THE SECOND SOVIET-INDIAN SYMPOSIUM ON THE FERROUS METALLURGY WHICH HAS JUST ENDED IN DONETSK, REPRESENTS A NEW STAGE IN MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL COOPERATION BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES IN THIS FIELD. The symposium was devoted to a discussion of the ways of economizing on the material and fuel and energy resources used in the industry.

IRKUTSK GEOLOGISTS HAVE DISCOVERED ONE MORE LIGNITE DEPOSIT—WITH THE STRATUM FIFTY METRES THICK IN THE BAM AREA. Lignite can be used both as a fuel and as a raw material in the manufacture of fertilizer, the latter being badly needed by local agriculture.

A 120-KV HIGH-POWER TRANSMISSION LINE HAS BEEN PUT INTO OPERATION IN THE FALLOWS LAND GYAUR TRACT IN TURKMENIA. It supplies electricity to the intercollective farm pumping station which lifts water to the fields of recently founded farms here. The fallows tract of land in the zone of the Karakum Canal, the right bank of the Amudarya River and on the north of the republic are being developed at a fast rate. By the end of 1985, 3,700 kilometres of transmission lines are to be installed in the rural areas of the republic.

THE FIRST BATCH OF NEW SHUNTING "TGM-13B" LOCOMOTIVES HAVE BEEN MADE AT THE DIESEL FACTORY IN MUROM, A TOWN IN THE VLADIMIR REGION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. Their hauling capacity is considerably greater than previous models and they require 12 per cent less fuel.

768 CHILDREN HAVE ENROLLED FOR THEIR FIRST LESSONS IN MUSIC, PAINTING, AND DANCING AT AN ART SCHOOL WHICH HAS JUST OPENED IN THE TOWN OF ZEMAL, ON THE DANUBE. At present, the Odessa Region in the Ukraine has nearly 150 art schools and their branches for children.

Sports arenas have not turned into monuments

At one of the recent press conferences during the Olympic Games a correspondent from the French magazine "L'Express" asked if it were possible to visit the Soviet Union in 3 or 6 months to see if the Olympic facilities were being used by Muscovites.

The correspondent only had to stay in Moscow for a few days to see that the facilities of the 1980 Olympics have not turned into monuments of the past Games. One of them is the complex at Krylatskoye, which is open for Muscovites at any time. Children, workers and employees from plants and institutions, students of colleges have their daily training sessions at its cycling track and highway, as well as in the archery stadium and the rowing canal. Everyone who wishes can take part in the many competitions regularly organized there. The complex also includes two



gym, tennis courts, a wrestling hall, a boating station, a chess club and a track-and-field arena.

Half the time these facilities are used by children. Entry for the members of sports societies is free of charge. They pay only a token annual fee—30 kopeks. Seasonal tickets are also arranged for groups.

"Our facilities are used both by sportsmen for their regular training as well as by ordinary Muscovites," says Anatoly Ivlyev, Director of the Olympic sports complex at Krylatskoye. Middle age people and pensioners keep up their health in 32 health groups. But the biggest group is that of children from nearby districts. Up to 600 of them attend the complex daily. Sports enthusiasts fill the gyms and stadiums of the complex from 7:30 a.m. till 22:30 p.m.

• Rest after training.
• The rowing canal at Krylatskoye.

DEVELOPING THE NORTH

The unified regional production base, being built in Leningrad, will speed up the construction of hydropower stations on the Yenisei. The foundations for the first building—a concrete-mixing plant—have been

laid that of the Sayano-Shushenskaya station, now under construction, and in time they will become centres of new industrial districts in the north of the region.

The first to be built will be the Middle-Yenisei hydropower station to be sited near the city of Leningrad. Here work on the Angara-Yenisei territorial-production complex, which will specialize in timber procurement and processing, has already started.

Meanwhile the construction of a cascade of hydropower stations is soon to begin on the Yenisei. Their capacity will ex-

ceed that of the Sayano-Shushenskaya station, now under construction, and in time they will become centres of new industrial districts in the north of the region.

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ceed that of the Sayano-Shushenskaya station, now under construction, and in time they will become centres of new industrial districts in the north of the region.

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FROM the SOVIET PRESS

HOW CAN WE ACCOUNT FOR THE BOOK SHORTAGE?

According to the calculations of sociologists, a total of about 40,000 million books are to be found at the present time in private libraries—this is several times more than are in state and public libraries, writes Boris Stukalin, Chairman of USSR Goskomzidat, writing in *PRAVDA*. And yet the demand for many forms of literature, particularly for fiction and children's books, reference books, encyclopedias, etc., is far from being met.

How can we account for such a situation? Over the past 15-20 years, considerable changes have taken place in our society, Stukalin emphasizes. This period has witnessed a considerable rise in the cultural level of Soviet citizens with a resulting expansion in their spiritual interests.

Whereas in 1970, 85 per cent of those engaged in the national economy had higher and secondary education, the equivalent figure by the beginning of 1979 was 80 per cent. There is now an enormous demand among our people for specialized sorts of information and knowledge.

Boris Stukalin considers that in order to make a better job of meeting this demand, more copies of each book need to be printed. There were 610 more books printed last year than in 1985. And in 1985, as compared to 1980, it is planned to increase the output of literature by 16.4 times.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

It so happens that for a long time Soviet agriculture has been experiencing a drain on its labour resources, particularly of skilled labour, writes Pyotr Paskar, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR State Planning Board, in the magazine *ZNANIYE—SILA*. To a certain extent urbanization is undoubtedly a positive process, indeed the urban population has been steadily growing in many other countries, too. This trend will continue in the future as well, with many of the rural population seeking work in the rapidly developing industries and services. On the other hand, of course, this has led to labour shortages in the rural communities. Such is the situation at present in the Non-Black Earth Zone and in other parts of the Russian Federation, as well as in some other constituent republics.

As a rule, wages in the countryside are good, but the quality of life there often leaves a lot to be desired which often makes people leave.

That is why the Food Programme adopted last May at a Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee outlines specific tasks facing Soviet agriculture from now until the year 1980 to transform the face of the countryside socially. One of these tasks is to give priority to the construction of all the necessary projects on which normal, prosperous life depends in the countryside.

In the 11th Five-year plan period, collective and state farms and other rural enterprises will have accommodated built for them with a minimum floor space of at least 170 million square metres, and in the next five years—more than 800 million. The construction of mobile library will be sharply increased to ensure reliable communications between the collective and state farms and their districts capitals.

SPIRITUAL VALUES AND HOW TO ASSESS THEM

A characteristic of the present time is a mass absorption—one might even talk of an epidemic—in hobbies. A man's hobby often becomes the very centre of his life. In other words, by sublimating his creative energy and his powers of invention it may well happen that a man comes to look on his job as an unavoidable, boring, appendage to his hobby. This quote, from a letter written by teacher Natalya Morozova, was published recently in *LITERATURNAYA GAZETA*. How right are we in doing in this way? Morozova asks.

The arts, which perfect and give food to our soul, should be looked on as providing an introduction to spiritual values, rather than as constituting such values in themselves. The ancients said: "One must eat in order to live, and not live in order to eat." But of equal value is the following saying: "In order to live one's spiritual life one has need of spiritual substance, but the main thing in our life is the feeling of morality which main thing in our life." The feeling of morality in art—this must be given practical realization in art—this is an essential part of spirituality; it is not greater than positive nature.

Any one of man's activities can be said to have a spiritual dimension as long as it is directed to improving life on earth, Morozova emphasizes. One should beware of chasing moral values in art; to the greatest of all else—i.e., one should guard against an attitude of "it is" from "it is not" or "otherwise" such values into our own life.

Spiritual values are not measured by the form of professional or amateur activity. Individual, in which the author, but rather by the extent to which one is able to give oneself to other people.

Places to visit

The Three Brothers of Riga



In the old part of Riga on Maza Pils Street, there are three houses which have been nicknamed "Three Brothers" by the inhabitants of the city. They were built at different periods: No. 17, the "oldest brother" is in 15th-century Gothic style and is considered the oldest building in the town; No. 19, the "middle brother", dating back to the first half of the 17th century, belongs to the Renaissance period; while the "youngest brother", No. 21, is in early classical style and dates to the 18th century.

Restorers have recently finished working on the three houses. Inside the visitor will find beamed ceilings, wide chimney-hearths and narrow staircase leading to the upper stories.

RUSSIAN LACE THE WORLD OVER

Russian lace, which is famous all over the world, is made at Vologda and Yaroslavl, in the Leningrad Region.

The Kirzhach district is the oldest centre of the craft in the region. Specialists believe that the patterns produced by local lace-makers are based on very ancient designs typical of northwest Russia.

The work of the Kirzhach lace-makers has been displayed more than once at exhibitions both in this country and abroad. It is also to be found in the folk art section of the Russian Museum.

While being essential for

foliage, it is also used in

the design of patterns and

techniques of lace-making.

The majority of lace-makers at the present time are people of a certain age. But in order that the craft should not die out, lace-making classes were started in the district two years ago. In addition to disciplines of a general educational nature, the female students are also taught design, the composition of patterns, and the technology and techniques of lace-making.

THE SNOW LEOPARDS OF KIRGHIZIA

On foot or on horseback, no man is allowed to enter the Kuzbass Canyon in northern Kirghizia where snow leopards bare their cubs. Although the mighty cats have never attacked man, his presence may scare away the cautious animals that come to live there.

A long time was required to make up for the consequences of thoughtless hunting. After the Bash-Aral Reserve was created in the republic, not a single gunshot was heard in the wild goat habitat. The herds grew, attracting their constant followers—the snow leopards. Unlike the wolf and other predators, who kill large numbers of hooved animals at a time, the snow leopard kills just as much as he needs to eat. It is weak animals that are usually struck by his paw.

Kirghizia supplies snow leopards for national and foreign zoos. Catching the handsome beast living above-the-clouds, in the mountains, can be done by experienced climbing hunters only. According to licensees, they catch no more than ten animals per year. Killing them is prohibited altogether. Thanks to the preservation measures, the number of snow leopards in the republic has reached 2,000.

THE WORLD AND US

This is the title that Andrei Solomony, a photographer from the APN news agency, has given to an exhibition of his photos which is at present to be seen at Friendship House, in Moscow.

The show has been visited by numerous people, and has been accorded high praise.

There are many themes illus-

trated in the photos on view.

There is often a whole story in-

corporated in a single portrait

or in a genre study of a crowd.

The photograph may speak, for

instance, of the ecological con-

cerns of people who live in the

Polesye area in Byelorussia, or

of the literacy campaign in

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ENTERTAINMENT

PROFILES

ALEXANDER ZHEROMSKY

Soviet actor Alexander Zheromsky is 30 years old. His art-form — that of mime, is recognized as being one of the most difficult.

Each actor recognizes a starting point that determined his career. Alexander Zheromsky says that his career began or his premiere was in the summer of 1965...

At the time the 9th World Festival of Youth and Students was in progress in Sophia, the capital of Bulgaria, Alexander Zheromsky was part of the Soviet delegation, and danced "A Paper Soldier". The story of a mercenary who was burnt in a fire during the war, was told using the language of gestures, and staggered the audience, who asked for a repeated "encores". This brought him international recognition. He won a "gold medal" in the festival and again on two later occasions — once in Berlin in 1973 and the other time in Havana in 1979.

He became a mime actor without special training. He worked as a laborer at a factory and a worker on a construction project. He wanted to study geology at the University of Moscow, and took up a job at one of its sections. Once he visited a mime studio attached to the international student theatre at the University, and stayed there, becoming its head two years later. In 1963 famous Soviet circus artistic director Sergei Kachalov dropped in. After watching Zheromsky's miming act he suggested that he should study at the Moscow Circus School. The choice was made. Zheromsky, who had almost been admitted to the University as a student by that time, took his papers to the Circus School instead.

One of his rehearsals was attended by chief artistic director of the Bolshoi Opera Theatre Boris Pokrovsky. And the career took another turn. Alexander Zheromsky became a soloist with the famous Soviet company. He only took in one production, "A Midsummer Night's Dream", during ten years he had no substitutes for Pack, the King of the Woods.

The Moscow Mime Ensemble was founded on April 1, 1978 and was led by Zheromsky for six years. Several months ago he left the post — because he felt it was impossible to fulfill these duties and act at the same time.

He is a very talented mime, and is full of surprises'.

His mask is an almost total absence of a mask. There was a time when he was fond of cartoons. He invented a cartoon character calling him "Mulf". His idea of a plastic form broken into "phases" was interesting and very successful right from the start. Imagine flickering lights



and a miming actor who keeps moving all the time — his arms, legs, body and head — everything moves. This is Mulf, or rather an inadequate description of him. Zheromsky's arms are beautiful. They seem to be detached from his body, living a life of their own.

His programme consists of genre scenes which he borrows from real life: a pianist with music and instrument, a train passenger, passerby in the street, lovers... Everything is shown with gestures. Gestures substitute speech, music, colours, and costumes...

He has toured the Soviet Union widely and has been to 37 countries. He has another programme (solo) almost rehearsed. It is called "The Whims of a Mime". He is hoping to present it in December. Igor MIKHAILOV

COLLECTION OF REMBRANDT PAINTINGS

TO BE EXHIBITED IN JAPAN

The Nihido Art Gallery in Tokyo is about to open an exhibition of Rembrandt paintings from the collection of the Lenin-grad Hermitage Museum. On October 5 the exhibits will travel to Nagoya. Besides Rembrandt, the museum has sent two paintings by Gauguin and Cezanne for the exhibition "Women of the 19th and 20th centuries".

During the exhibition period lectures will be delivered on Rembrandt and the Hermitage.

FACTS and EVENTS

Festivals. Concerts given by the State Academic Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra of the USSR with conductor Svetlanov, have ushered in a traditional art festival in West Berlin devoted to the famous Austrian composer and conductor G. Mahler. The Soviet orchestra was very well received. The concert programme consisted of Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Khachaturian and Shchedrin.

Museums. This year the Ukrainian capital Kiev is celebrating its 1,500th anniversary. To mark the event a museum of the town's history has been opened in the 18th-century Klovsky Palace.

by the museum experts. The relationship between the Hermitage Museum and museums in Japan has so far been very fruitful. Recently, an exhibition from Japanese museums, "French Paintings of the Close of the 19th and early 20th Centuries", was displayed at the Hermitage. Another exhibition, "The Soviet Union as Seen by Japanese Artists", will soon arrive in Lenin-grad from Moscow.



An exhibition of works by 13 Moscow artists, including Alexander Zheromsky, is being held in Moscow. The exhibition, which opened at the exhibition hall at No. 11, Kuznetsky Most St., is the photo: O. Groza. "Descent to the Neva" (from the "Spring Festival" series); V. Aralova. "A Family from Tchadovka".

SWISS FILM WEEK IN THE SOVIET UNION

Within the next few days, movie-goers in Moscow, Leningrad and Kazan — capital of the Tatar autonomous republic — will be making their acquaintance with the work of Swiss film directors. Included in the programme for the Swiss film week are seven feature films as well as documentaries.

At a press conference in connection with the week, held at Sovzinformkino, Marcel Hen, president of the Swiss association of Film Producers and producer-director Rolf Lusli, whose film, "How to Be a Swissman", is one of the entries to be

shown, talked of the movies they had brought from Switzerland and of the problems confronting film directors in their country.

The representatives of the Swiss film industry noted the growing interest in Switzerland in Soviet films. Particularly popular are movies by Eisenstein and Pudovkin, Rauts, "The Lady With a Little Dog", and "Stalker" and "Andrei Rublev" by Tarkovsky. Soviet films shown at international film fests held at Locarno and other Swiss towns, have received a warm reception from local film-goers.

Alexander DONSKOV

CHEKHOV ON FINNISH STAGE

A new production of Chekhov's play "The Sea Gull" was given a warm reception at the Finnish town of Turku. It will now be shown in other towns throughout Finland in the course of the theatre's tour.

In an interview with a TASS correspondent the Chairman of the State Theatrical Commission in Turku — Tihonen — described the opening night of "The Sea Gull" as quite an event in the cultural life of the town. Connections between the Soviet Union and Finland in the theatre world continue to flourish



The Japanese Koto ensemble have embarked upon a guest tour of the Soviet Union. Concerts have been arranged for Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Gomel, Minsk and Lvov. The Koto is an ancient, musical instrument. The ensemble's programme, called "Old and Modern Rhythms", includes classical works and arrangements of Russian, Japanese and Latin American folk songs, popular melodies and compositions.

Photo by Anatoly Makarov

WHAT'S ON!

September 21-24

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 21 — Goryevitz, Carrara, "Nathalie" (ballet), 22 — Moscow. Classical Ballet Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 21 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera), 22, 24 — One-act ballets: Barik, "The Wooden Prince"; 23 — Puccini, "Madame Butterfly" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 22 — Tchukovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 23 — Minus, "Don Quixote" (ballet), 24 — Rimsky-Korsakov, "May Night" (opera).

Exhibition Hall, USSR Artists' Board (10 Gogol'skaya St.), 21 — Paintings and drawings by artists from the People's Republic of Angola. Unique Angolan ceramics are also on display. Other

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